B. Section 10 (1), (*b*) (1) *Nominated Councillors.*

1. Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao, retired Amildar.
2. ,, Thimmarajiah.
3. ,, Adike Muninanjundappa.
4. ,, Anche Munivenkatappa.
5. ,, C. R. Venkatappa.

C. Section 10 (1), (*b*) (*ii*) Ex-officio.

1. The Amildar of the Chintamani Taluk (President).
2. The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary, Chintamani.
3. The Senior Officer of the Public Works Department of the Taluk.

No. L. 3234—*Ml.* 16-25-11, *dated 2nd November* 1925.

Under Section 18 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, the following gentlemen have been appointed as Municipal Councillors of the Aneka! Municipal Council, in the vacancies noted against each :—

1. Mr. T. Thiruvengadiah, *vice* Mr. C. P. Abraham, resigned.
2. ,, Ramabhatta, *vice* Mr. Sarva Bhatta who lost his seat by continued absence under Section 15 (2)(*e*).

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Abstract Notification

The attention of the public is invited to the draft bye-laws framed by the Municipal Council of Belur *re* registration of vital statistics published on pages 660 to 662 of Part II-A of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 29th October 1925, and it is hereby notified that any suggestions or objections to the draft bye-laws may be sent to this office or to the President of the Belur Municipal Council within thirty days from the date of publication of the draft bye-laws in the Gazette.

R. NANASAMY RAO,
Deputy Commissioner.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF THE HASSAN DISTRICT BOARD, HELD ON SATURDAY THE 24TH OCTOBER 1925.

Present.

H. V. Rangaswami, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vice-President, District Board (in the Chair).

Members.

Ex-officio 5 | Non-officials 24

Absent 10.

Mr. K. T. Seshaiya's letter pleading inability to attend the meeting, was read and recorded

1. Proceedings of the last meeting.
   Resolution.—Adopted.
2. Administration Report for the year 1924-25.
   Resolution.—While adopting the Report, the Board desire to record the enthusiastic, sincere, and efficient services rendered to the Board by Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah, President and Mr. H. V. Rangaswámi, Vice-President, and the Board further desires to offer their best thanks to them.
   Proposed by Mr. M. Venkataramaiya and seconded by Mr. A. S. Nanjundappa and approved.
3. *Re* the reference to stop cattle from proceeding to Subrahmanya Jatra as the same has been cancelled by the Collector of South Canara.
   The Board resolves:
   (1) That the Government be approached by telegraphic communication to throw open the State Forests for free grazing to the thousands of cattle which have already congregated at the Ghats;
   (2) To further request the Government to depute Veterinary Staff in sufficient numbers to give veterinary aid, *i.e.*, both preventive and curative; and
   (3) To depute Medical Officers to look after the health of the people.

4. Deputy Commissioner's No. L. S. G. 563-24, dated 28th September 1925, calling for the views of the District Board as to whether they are agreeable to the proposal of declaring the Government quarters provided for Medical Officers free of rent.

Resolution.—The Board is of the following opinion :—

(*a*) Where there are buildings, suitable rents may be recovered and credited to the Bodies from whose funds the buildings were put up,

(*b*) that the Government with its ampler resources may give suitable allowances to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and

(*c*) that the Board cannot give any preferential treatment to Sub-Assistant Surgeons while ignoring its own subordinates like the Sanitary Inspectors, Compounders, Midwives, etc., and

(*d*) for the above reasons, the Board regrets its inability to accede to the proposals of the Senior Surgeon.

5. Letter No. 268, dated 15th October 1925, from the Superintendent of Industries, Mysore Division, forwarding plans and estimates for Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 5,000 for the proposed District Workshop building at Hassan.

Resolution.—Deferred as the Director of Industries and Commerce or his Assistant did not attend the meeting, to explain matters.

6. Executive Engineer's No. 817, dated 2nd September 1925, returning duly scrutinised the estimate for sinking a drinking water well near the musafirkhana at Sravanabelagola.

Resolution.—The estimate is approved and may be submitted to Government for sanction.

7. Hassan Division Executive Engineer's No. 194, dated 23rd—26th August 1925, forwarding the estimate for Rs. 3,692, for constructing a causeway across Iswarahallihalla in Palya-Belgode Road.

Resolution.—Deferred. In the meanwhile, the Executive Engineer and Vice-President, District Board, and Mr. E. W. Rutherford will consider the alternative scheme detailed by the Vice-President, District Board.

8. Executive Engineer's letter No. 791, dated 24th August 1925, forwarding a project amounting to Rs. 23,600 for constructing a bridge across the Budanoor stream near Kerlapur village.

Resolution.—The question of putting up a bridge across the Budanoor stream may be deferred till the Mandagere Bridge question is disposed of.

9. Executive Engineer's letter No. 925, dated 23rd September 1925, forwarding an estimate for Rs. 22,000 for opening a new road from Javagal to Harnahalli in Arsikere Taluk.

Resolution.—The estimate excepting the portion relating to the acquisition of lands is approved. The Chief Engineer to be requested to take up this road work and complete it early pending sanction of the State. The required amount to be made available from the surplus funds of the Taluk and District Boards.

Note.—The contributions paid up and promised by the villagers to be recovered and credited to the District Board.

10. Question of annexation of Bandimote road margin and bund of the channel, etc., for constructing a Maternity at Hole-Narsipur.

Reolution.—This addition to the site is very essential. References to be made to the Chief Engineer and the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, Bangalore.

11. Note by Mr. E. W. Rutherford, on Hook Worm Disease.

Resolution.—The best thanks of the Board to be given to Mr. Rutherford for the pamphlet on Hook Worm Disease. The pamphlet to be translated into Kannada and distributed broadcast.

12. Question of providing additional funds for Hole-Narsipur-Halli-Mysore Road.

Resolution.—The funds asked for are quite necessary. Estimates to be called for and funds provided from the District Funds.

13. Hassan Taluk Board President's No. 321, dated 5th September 1925, forwarding copy of the resolution of the Taluk Board recommending for the appointment of a midwife to the Grama Village Panchayet.

Rsolution.—A midwife out of the six provided for in the budget may be appointed to this and the neighbouring villages.

14. Manjarabad Taluk Board President's No. 1279-24, dated 21st June 1925, recommending the opening of M. I. Dispensary at Ballu. (*b*) Petitions of the villagers in the matter.

Resolution.—The Board is of opinion that Belagodu is better suited for the location of the dispensary and hence cannot recommend as prayed for. The Board is

further emphatically of opinion that the selection of Narve in Belur for the location of another M. I. Dispensary is absolutely unjustifiable and sheer waste of an institute and public funds. The Board reiterates that a dispensary near Marve in the Alur Sub-Taluk is an imperative necessity and the proposed dispensary at Narve may be transferred to Merve.

Note.—The Representatives of the Belur Taluk also admit that Narve village requires no medical institute as it is about 4 miles from Saklespur and Arehalli, each of which place has a medical institute.

15. Belur Taluk Board President's No. 1673, dated 24th June 1925, in the matter of providing wooden granary to the Thumbadevarahalli Grain Bank at a cost of Rs. 150 from the District Funds.

Resolution.—No funds can be made available.

16. Channarayapatna Taluk Board President's No. 255, dated 17th September 1925, recommending that the amount of Rs. 21-4-0 realised by the sale of the cattle at the Begur cattle pound for the repairs of Sri Venugopalaswami Temple of the place as the cattle belonged to the temple.

Resolution.—The amount of Rs. 21-4-0 may be refunded for the repairs to the temple.

17. Alur Taluk Board President's No. 221, dated 6th October 1925, forwarding a refund bill for Rs. 9-6-0 recovered from late Shekdar Srinivasiengar.

Resolution.—The amount may be refunded.

18. Alur Taluk Board President's No. 190, dated 20th September 1925, recommending that only one care-taker may be ordered to look after both the travellers' bungalow and musafirkhana at Palya thus making a savings of Rs. 7, (*b*) District Board Vice-President's note and the resolution of the District Board in the matter.

Resolution.—The proposal of the Taluk Board is approved.

19. Letter No. 7199, dated 12th April 1925, from the Assistant Director of Agriculture, requesting to show some concession to meet the loss of Rs. 500 sustained by the Department in selling sunn hemp seeds, etc.

Resolution.—The Board regrets that even in this meeting, the information called for has not been supplied and the Representative of the Department is not present to explain the reasons for this loss. The Board is not prepared to show any concession and the balance of amount due will have to be paid up.

20. Application of the Rudrapatna villagers praying for the hot weather supply in the channel.

Resolution.—The Board recommends that the Government may be pleased to sanction timely and full supply of water during summer as the land owners have been put to considerable loss these years either due to the damages done by excessive rain or failure of rain.

21. Propositions of Mr. M. Narasimhasastri, District Board member.

(*a*) Opening a dispensary for the villages situated in the south bank of Cauvery in the Ramanathpur Hobli.

(*b*) Dispensing with the services of two peons entertained for the rest house at Ramanathpur and for watching the Cauvery bank.

(*c*) Forming a committee to supervise the Santharpane to be conducted on Sapthami and Astami days during the car-festival of Sri Subrahmanyaswami at Ramanathpur, instead of taluk officials.

Resolution.—(*a*) Resolved that the Malnad Improvement Vydasala at Belgode may be transferred to Gangoor village which is centrally situate or to any other village in the area.

(*b*) Referred to the Village Panchayet and Taluk Board for opinion.

(c) The subject to be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal.

22. G. O. No. L. 2402-23—Sany. 4-25-21, dated 6th October 1925, directing that stock certificates be dispensed with in respect of supply of vaccine lymph.

Resolution.—Deferred for further consideration.

23. Hole-Narsipur Taluk Board President's No. 62, dated 21st August 1925, for repairing the musafirkhana at Alagodanahalli in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk together with the Taluk Board resolution stating that the building may be made over to villagers if they agree to maintain it, else this may be sold by public auction.

Resolution.—Resolved that the building to be retained and as per estimate restored. The estimate is sanctioned.

24. Deputy Commissioner's No. L. Dis. 340-25, dated 27th August 1925, in the matter of obstruction caused by carts on public roads and requesting to provide cart stands on high

ys (1) Bangalore-Mangalore Road, (2) Ballupet-Kenchammana-Hoskote Road, (3) Sak-pur-Hanbal Road and (4) Saklespur-Arehalli-Ballu Road.

Resolution.—Deferred.

25. Deputy Commissioner's No. D1. 183-25, dated 4th September 1925, forwarding for sideration at the District Board meeting, the list of local subjects brought forward for sideration at the District meeting of the Representative Assembly members, held on the h September 1925.

LOCAL SUBJECTS.

Mr. Narasimhagowda.—

1. That a Telegraph Office may be opened early at Arkalgud and Channarayapatna.
2. That the road from Hirisave to Nonavinkere is an important road for traffic and that it may be repaired and kept in good condition.

Mr. K. Ramanna.—

3. That the scale of pay of the Head Master, Middle School, Hole-Narsipur be suitably increased as the number of pupils is greater than either at Arkalgud or Saklespur.

Messrs. Maralusiddappa and Rudrappa.—

4. That as Arsikere is an important trade centre, a Maternity Hospital may be opened there.
5. (*a*) That the jurisdiction of the Range Sub-Inspector of Yeslurpet may be made to extend to Yeslurpet, Kenchamana-Hoskote and Byagadihalli and that he may be made independent of the Inspector.
   (*b*) That the Inspector at Saklespur have jurisdiction over Saklespur, Belgode, Marhanahalli and Hanbal.
6. That the portion of the road from Sravanabelagola to Mysore, *via* Kantarajapura in the Channarayapatna-Mysore Road up to the point where it deviates to Hole-Narsipur may be taken under Government control.

Resolution.—Deferred as the Dasara Representative Assembly members were not all present.

26. Letter No. 668-72, dated 12th September 1925, from the officer in-charge of Live k Section, calling for the views of the Board on the proposed change in touring system breeding bulls, etc.

Resolution.—Deferred.

27. Revising the scale of the establishment of the District Board Office and entertainnt of the temporary establishment, as called for by the Government while sanctioning the get estimates in their No. L. 1515-22—L. B. 114-24-32, dated 31st August 1925.

Resol .—Deferred.

plication dated 17th October 1925, presented by Narasimhachar, Contractor ...dathpur ferry, praying for the remission of Rs. 1,410 due by him, as he has sus-d loss owing to the non-supply of boats, etc.

Resolution.—Deferred.

29. Sericultural Superintendent's No. 979, dated 24th September 1925, forwarding for urable consideration, the application of M. Mangapathy Naidu.

Resolution.—Deferred.

30. Letter No. 19-24, dated 2nd July 1925, from the District Inspector of Education, rding for opinion, the question of transferring the provision of Rs. 17-4-0 of the Primary ol at Karehalli to Belagumba in the Arsikere Taluk.

Resolution.—Withdrawn.

31. Estimates sanctioned in anticipation of Board's approval.

1. Repairing the cattle pound at Dudda for Rs. 95.
2. Repairing the Government drinking water well at Kanayakanahalli, Belur Taluk for Rs. 108.
3. Flooring with Cuddapah slabs the Halebid musafirknana for Rs. 210.
4. Improving Halli-Mysore Road from 1st mile 8th furlong up to 3rd mile, second section, for Rs. 457.

Resolution.—All these approved.

32. Estimates to be sanctioned.

1. Estimate for Rs. 225 for repairing the cattle pound at Siragavara in the Manjarabad Taluk.
2. Estimate for Rs. 1,125 for sinking and revetting a draw well at Kanave Byadarahalli, Hassan Taluk.
3. Estimate for Rs. 50 for improving the road from patel's house to the entrance of the village in Kuruvanka Village Panchayet, Arsikere Taluk.

4. Estimate for Rs. 910 for sinking a draw well at Medlari Koppal hamlet o Uppinahalli, Arsikere Taluk.
5. Estimate for Rs. 220 for improving the road from Doddamallenahalli to Anka pura, the amount sanctioned for improving the road from Kattaya t Kabbathi being appropriated for this work, as the latter work was no carried.
6. Estimate for Rs. 278 for improving the road from Kandali to Bylahal appropriating the amount sanctioned for improving the road from Kattay to Kabbathi.
7. Revised estimate for Rs. 1,206 for sinking a draw well near the Third Cl Travellers' Bungalow at Banawara, Arsikere Taluk.
8. Estimate for Rs. 108 for repairing the cattle pound at Bhartur in Alur Su Taluk.
9. Estimate for Rs. 129-8-0 for constructing a toll-gate house at Karehalli.
10. Estimate for Rs. 65 for repairing and re-roofing the first toll-gate house Karehalli.
11. Estimate for Rs. 53 for urgent repairs to the travellers' bungalow a Suk varsanthe.
12. Special repair estimate for Rs. 1,216 of Arsikere-Hassan Road.
13. Estimate for Rs. 60 for repairing the cattle pound at Murundi-Arsik Taluk.
14. Estimate for Rs. 45 for repairing the cattle-pound at Kittanakere.
15. Do Rs. 150 do at Nerlige.
16. Do Rs. 38 do at Talalur.
17. Do Rs. 266 for improving the well at Bendekere.
18. Do Rs. 143 for constructing a latrine to the t bungalow Banawara.
19. Revised estimate for Rs. 1,265 for sinking a well at H adanahalli.
20. Estimate for Rs. 1,050 for constructing an outhouse to the musafirkhana n the Civil Hospital at Hassan
21. Estimate for Rs. 1,020 for constructing an outhouse to the musafirkhana n the Railway Station at Hassan.
22. Exeuctive Engineer's No. , dated 24th September 1925, forwarding d scrutinised the estimate for Rs. 1,143 for sinking a well in the travell bungalow compound at Banawara.
23. Executive Engineer's No, 869, dated 24th September 1925, forwarding d scrutinised estimate for Rs. 618 for sinking a well in the musafirkh compound at Channarayapatna.
24. Executive Engineer's No. 827, dated 4th September 1925, forwarding estim for Rs. 123 and Rs. 44 for annual repairs of Local Fund Dispensary and M wive's quarters at Yeslurpet for countersignature and early return pla necessary funds at the disposal.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

25. Executive Engineer's No. 814, dated 31st August 1925, forwarding special re estimate for Channarayapatna-Hole-Narsipur-Kodlipet Road for Rs. 3,
(*b*) Do Hassan-Periyapatna-Cannanore Road for Rs. 7,479
(c) Do Arsikere-Channarayapatna Road for Rs. 2,349.
(*d*) Do Banawar-Sira Road for Rs. 14,834.

Resolution.—Deferred.

33. D. O. No. G. 335-25, dated 25th August 1925, from the Traffic Manager, M Railways, in the matter of opening out-agencies.

Resolution.—Recorded.

34. Deputy Commissioner's No. L. A. 9-24-25, dated 16th October 1925, forwa copy of G. O. No. L. 2390—L. B. 42-25-5, dated 6th October 1925, sanctioning the ac tion of two acres of Survey No. 83 of Sankihalli village, Javagal Hobli.

Resolution—Recorded.

The next meeting of the District Board to be held on 4th January 1926, 12 noon.

APPENDIX TO SUBJECT No. 11.

HOOKWORM DISEASE.....ANCHYLOSTIMIAS.

Its cause, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention.

1. *Q.*—What are Hookworms?

A.—They are small round worms, from one-third to three-fourths of an inch and about as thick as heavy sewing thread. They are usually grayish- but may be dark from ingested blood. The head is often hook-shaped. female is larger than male.

2. *Q.*—Where do Hookworms live?
A.—The adult Hookworms live in the bowels of the human beings. The young Hookworms live in the soil.

3. *Q.*—Do Hookworms cause any harm?
A.—Yes, much harm. Other worms live on the food taken by the host (human beings), but Hookworms bite the lining of the bowels, and suck the blood; at the same time, they inject poision into the system. They cause anchylostimias, a form of anæmia, very common in the Malnad, especially in malaria subjects who are infected with the worm.

4. *Q.*—What is Hookworm Disease?
A.—It is a disease that makes people week and ill, rendering them unable or unwilling to work; a disease that retards the growth of children, making them small for their age, poorly nourished, and delicate; a disease that kills yearly thousands of people that otherwise would have lived many years longer as useful citizens. The disease has existed for hundreds of years, but its treatment has been known only a few years. Thousands of people in all parts of the world, including India (and Hassan) have recently been treated for this disease, and one has only to see persons after treatment to realize its benefit. In certain cases, it is hard to know the persons are the same, from the life put into them after the worm has been got rid of.

5. *Q.*—Do many people have Hookworm Disease?
A.—Yes. It is very common and causes much misery, poverty and is one of the causes of de-population, owing to its effect of making people incapable of work, and thus they die from want of proper food earning capacity. It is believed that 75 to 95% of these countries, where the people walk about, with bare feet have their population infected with Hookworms. Often, every member of a family is infected, and frequently it has been found that all the children and teachers in a school are also infected. Adults as well as children harbour Hookworms. In fact, any one is liable to contract the disease, especially if they go about bare-footed.

6. *Q.*—How do people get the disease?
A.—(*a*) Usually by walking *bare-footed* on soil that has been polluted with infected human fæces.
(*b*) Some times by eating raw and uncooked food.
(*c*) Sometimes by drinking water containing the newly hatched worms.

7. *Q.*—How do the worms get into the soil?
A.—Adult Hookworms live in the human bowels and the females lay their eggs there. The *eggs cannot hatch in the human bowels*, but pass out on to the ground or wherever the 'calls of nature' are deposited. In the warm, damp and shaded soil, the eggs hatch into small minute worms in from 12 to 60 hours, depending on the climatic condition. These tiny invisible worms live in the soil, and on the leaves and grass where hatched. When adults, or children tread on this soil grass or leaves, they tread also on the little worms, which stick to the feet, and bore into the skin, causing a violent itching, known as "ground itch". The worms pass through the skin and then work their way to the bowels, where they grow to the adult age in about six weeks time and begin to lay eggs. Another possible cause of infection is the use of infected earth for sanitary purposes, *i.e.*, as toilet paper.

8. *Q.*—How do the worms get into food?
A.—The little worms may be on the vegetables or fruit that are grown on a dirty soil, or been left on it, or eaten off the ground, or from dirty plates, etc. *Food if grown in clean soil or well kept from filth or if it is cooked is quite safe.*

9. *Q.*—How do the worms get into water?
A.—They are washed from the soil, into unprotected wells, water holes, etc., and are swallowed when the water is drunk, but this mode of infection is small.

10. *Q.*—What is the most frequent way that one gets the disease?
A.—*The most frequent way of getting the disease is through the skin of the feet.*

11. *Q.*—Do Hookworms multiply in the bowels?
A.—No. Every single worm in the bowels has bored through the skin or been swallowed.

12. *Q.*—Do Hookworms multiply in the ground?
A.—No. Every young worm on the ground is *hatched* from *an egg that has passed from the human bowels*; and unless this worn finds its way into the human bowels, it will die. (The above two facts give the reason, why, when all the

persons infected by Hookworms in any area, co-operate with the medical department, and get treated; it is possible to eliminate the disease from that area.)

13. *Q.*—How does one feel when one has Hookworm Disease?
A.—When the disease is mild, there is no appreciable symptoms, but even then, the worm has begun to start to sap the health out of a person. As the worms get a hold, the symptoms of disease increase and the person suffers from headache, diz-ziness, indigestion, weakness, and a feeling as if they cannot do work, or take the usual interest in life, that they did before they were infected; the skin and hair are often dry; the inner side of the eyelids are very pale; children do not grow, and cannot learn readily at school and have no inclination to play; they often have a strong desire to eat dirt, charcoal, ashes, raw rice, feather, etc., and other unusual things; adults often cannot work though they try and so may have to depend on others for food, etc. As the disease increases, the patient is often badly swollen and face puffy, or else very thin and the whole body emaciated.

14. *Q.*—Can one be treated for Hookworm?
A.—Yes. This is comparatively easy; and millions of people are treated yearly, now that they realize the treatment is so easy and the enormous benifit they get therefrom. It has been found that in areas where the whole infected population has to be treated, their wages, earning capacity has gone up at least 50 per cent as they feel more inclined to work, and the children to learn and grow up in good health, and the women to turn into better mothers.

15. *Q.*—How often should one take treatment?
A.—This should depend on the advice of a doctor who has knowledge of the present day treatment of the disease, as he can with the means at his command tell when one is free from the worms. As a general rule, three treatments will suffice. The medicine should be taken one day a week, for three weeks, though great benefit results from only one treatment, if disease is mild, and this may suffice to rid one of worms. Severe cases may require more treatment, in order to get the full benefit, treatments should be taken as long as the doctor advises.

16. *Q.*—Should those who have only a few worms and feel well and are able to do their day's work be treated?
A.—There are some good reasons why they should (*a*) when case is mild, the treatment is very successful and gives little inconvenience to a person, (*b*) if not soon treated, they will soon fall sick and treatment takes longer, and recoupment to health will be slower, (*c*) if not treated, they are a cause of spreading the worms to others and as likely as will infect the whole of their own family first.

17. *Q.*—If one is successfully treated, will they get the disease again?
A.—No, not if they take certain simple precaution.

18. *Q.*—What are meant by simple precautions?
A.—It must be realized that the worm cannot hatch its eggs in the human bowels, so, if the precaution is taken to use latrines, or pits, so that the eggs that may be passed out of the body are deposited in these, the young worms when hatched will be harmless, as they cannot then reach the surface of soil, and thus stick to the feet of other persons or get on food or be washed into wells or water. A simple laterine is a trench with loose earth on side, so that after a person has relieved nature, he kicks in some loose soil, and thus all fear of infection is prevented.

The introduction of some kind of footwear, is the best way to insure people against infection, especially in those countries where the majority of the population use the open soil for making their "calls of nature," and thus any one is liable when walking about with bare feet, to get infected by the young Hookworms attaching themselves to their feet. It should be very easy to popularise amongst people some kind of cheap shoe, made of any material, and after a time, the people would regard covering the feet as part of their dress, when outside their house, and thus one of the main causes of the disease would be prevented, if all adopted footwear. In India the adoption of footwear, would open industries in this article, that would add greatly to the wealth of the people irrespective of the reason of the introduction.

20. *Q.*—Why is it that Hookworm Disease has only lately been brought before the public?

A.—Because though it was studied before, by the medical authorities, the life history and treatment of the worm was not worked out. It has been found in the last few years that with treatment, the health of a whole population may be improved, and that where they were liable to be wiped out by other diseases, if they were infected by Hookworms, they now after treatment for the worm, so improve in health that they are able to better withstand these other diseases, and turn into more healthy subjects generally. In some ways, the discovery of treatment of this worm, is amongst the great achievement of medical science, and it remains for the general public to make use of it, and so add to their countries' welfare. Science had given the world a simple cure and shown how serious the effect of this disease is, and if any one has any doubt on the subject, I think an enquiry in any area where a lot of people are suffering from it will convince them, and if they get some of the cases treated, they will be surprised at the results, as much as the patients themselves generally are.

H. V. RANGASWAMI,
Vice-President, District Board,
(in the Chair).